The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,556.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1867. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 48
" including postage..... " 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... " 28
" including postage..... " 32
For three months advance, delivered in Town..... " 16
" including postage..... " 20
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Twelve lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 3 0
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Long but uncommercial counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 3 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for publishing a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

[illegible]-February 15th, at Ahmednugur, the wife of Brigadier George Caldwell, C. B., of a son.

[illegible]-February 17th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Alexander Stewart, Esq., of a son.

Marriage.

WEST—HUTT—February 13th, at Tannah, by the Rev. G. C. Rayner, Reginald West, Esq., of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of the late William Chute, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

BENGAL.

Births.

[illegible]-December 8th, at Purnea, the wife of H. Cave, Esq., of a son.

SMALLWOOD—[illegible]-February 10th, at 4 Church Lane, the wife of Albert Smallwood, of a son.

[illegible]-January 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of John Moore, Esq., of a son.

Marriage.

MACPHERSON—McPHERSON—February 6th, at Moorsiltpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev. John Greenfield, J. K. McPherson, Esq., of Benceepool Factory, to Jessie, eldest daughter of the late John McPherson, Esq., of Inverness, Canada East.

Death.

SCOTT—[illegible]-January 9th, at Howrah, Angelina Frances, the beloved wife of Scott, House surgeon of the Howrah General Hospital, aged [illegible] years.

MADRAS.

Births.

[illegible]-February 8th, at the Government Cinchona Plantations, Neilgherry Hills, the wife of Mr. C. R. Pearson, of a daughter.

[illegible]-February 8th, at Vepery, Madras, Louis Langford Stewart, [illegible] son of Mr. A. E. Price, of the Mysore Department Public Works, aged 4 months and 25 days.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 3rd
Arrive Muscat	8th	" Bushire	23rd 6th
" Lingah	11th	" Lingah	26th 9th
" Bunder Abass	12th	" Muscat	27th 10th
" Bushire	13th	" Bombay	2nd 15th
" Bussorah	21st		

The S. S. "EUPHRATES," 700 tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above on the 4th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Ports at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer:—Surat, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee Twice hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

[illegible]-January ... 11th and 25th.
[illegible]-February ... 10th and 25th.

The Steamer "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander [illegible], leaves as above twice hours after the Overland Mail [illegible] Bombay [illegible] and S. M. Steamers arrive [illegible] A. M. and P. M. it is despatched at 7 P. M. Cabin accommodation is to second Passengers embarking at night. Should the Steamer [illegible] Saturday, the Steamer is despatched on Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Leaving by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	[illegible]	1 & 15
" [illegible]	2	" Nowjaboree	[illegible]	4	18
" [illegible]	3	" Vizagapatam	[illegible]	6	19
" [illegible]	4	" Coconada	[illegible]	8	19
" [illegible]	4	" Madras	[illegible]	9	20
" [illegible]	5	" Negapatam	[illegible]	10	24
" [illegible]	2	" Galle	[illegible]	15	
" [illegible]	26	" Point de Galle	[illegible]		27
" [illegible]	7	" Tuticorin	[illegible]		28
" [illegible]	24	" Cochin	[illegible]	25	29
" [illegible]	27	" Calicut	[illegible]	27	30
" [illegible]	29	" Cannanore	[illegible]	27	1
" [illegible]	30	" Mangalore	[illegible]	28	1
" [illegible]	30	" Carwar	[illegible]	29	2
Arrive Colombo	[illegible]	Arrive Bombay	[illegible]	29	4

The Steamer "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander John Thompson, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st March for Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, for Bussorah and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st of each month, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta, exchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Steamers.

Through rates, expeditious and economical for passengers and cargo, to Bussorah, Bagdad, Bushire, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Muscat, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Bombay and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 29th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

From Bunder	Jorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dharamtur.
Carnac Bunder					
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 1	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 2	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Deck	0 1	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 8

The Steam Boats will on and after the 18th January run as under notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharamtur Ferry will leave every [illegible] minutes, and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharamtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of one [illegible] Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 25th October 1866.

Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Bombay.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), until further notice, despatch Steamers [illegible] PLACE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Up Steamers.	
[illegible]	Saturday.	Cochin..... Dep.	Saturday.
[illegible]	Sunday.	Beypore ..... "	Sunday.
[illegible]	Monday.	Calicut ..... "	Monday.
[illegible]	Monday.	Tellicherry ..... "	Monday.
[illegible]	Monday.	Cannanore ..... "	Monday.
[illegible]	Monday.	Mangalore ..... "	Tuesday.
[illegible]	Tuesday.	Coompta ..... "	Wednesday.
[illegible]	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... "	Wednesday.
[illegible]	Wednesday.	Goa ..... "	Wednesday.
[illegible]	Thursday.	Vingorla ..... "	Thursday.
[illegible]	Thursday.	Ratnagherry .. "	Thursday.
[illegible]	Friday.	Bombay ..... Arr.	Friday.

"ALLY" will be despatched according to the above [illegible] 1st, 23rd instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "CARNATIC," 1,756 Tons and 400 H. P., Captain Reynolds, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, 1 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England, [illegible] day, Monday the 18th instant. Through Bills of Lading granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

[illegible] Company's Office, Bombay, 11th February 1867.

[illegible] will not be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the day.

[illegible] on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are requested to note the forms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, and how to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of [illegible].

[illegible] that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dock, at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Tuesday the 19th, in order to be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

[illegible] that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so sent.

[illegible] be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Ship [illegible] will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 6-15 P.M. precisely.

FOR GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Steam Ship "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 22nd instant. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Sailing in March.)

THE new Iron Ship "ALBERTO," A 1 12 years, 1184 tons. Superior accommodation. For rates of Passage apply to Captain T. CLARK, or to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 6th and 20th of each month, calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class..... £4 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..... £2 7 6 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight, apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)

WILL SAIL 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED," lets "PUNJAUB," R.N., 1745 tons register, A 1, at Lloyds for 15 years, will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the fastest sailers offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, application should be made at once to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LIMITED).
Bombay, 11th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *The Tweed*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To Sail in March.

SHIP "DULEEP SINGH," 1200 tons register, J. W. Jennings, Commander. For Passage apply to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Agents, or to Captain Jennings on board.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "MAY QUEEN," A 1, 7 years, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch. For Freight apply to Captain PENNIE or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, per *Michael Scott*, Wright, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain and they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wright will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould has appointed Wednesday the 27th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House, to proceed with the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Company. Copies of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and grounds of objections if any of the contributories should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday the 23th day of February next.—Dated the 1st day of February 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

MY WIFE, VICTORIA ANN GRANT, having voluntarily and without just cause left my protection, I will not be answerable for any DEBTS she may contract from THIS DAY (18th February).

GEORGE WARWICK GRANT.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm being, and it'on Branch Firm of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of Mr. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—REDUCED PRICES.

First Class.

Season Ticket for the remaining five days...Rs. 10
Chairs..... " 3
Benches..... " 2

Second Class.

Chairs..... Rs. 2
Benches..... " 1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY the 23rd February 1867, at 3 P. M., at the Offices of Messrs. B. & A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle:

Business.

1st To receive the Report of the Directors.

2nd. The Statement of Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1866.

3rd. And to transact such other business as shall be presented at the Meeting in the Report of the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN SYKES, Manager.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL.—10 Rupees per Share, making 50 Rupees per Share paid.

The Board of Directors hereby give NOTICE that they have THIS DAY made a Call of 10 Rupees per Share on the Shares in the Capital of this Company, on which only 40 Rupees per Share have hitherto been paid, the same to be paid by Shareholders registered as residing in India on or before FRIDAY, the 15th day of March 1867, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, in Calcutta or Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board,
HERBERT HEATH, Secretary.

9, Sise Lane, Bucklersbury, London, 17th January 1867.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Corporation are required, on or before the 17th day of July 1867, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Mr. WILLIAM TURQUAND and Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation, at the Asiatic Bank, situate No. 4, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, at No. 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. THURSDAY the 1st day of August 1867, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudication of the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 16th day of January 1867.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwar will also be supplied by him.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwar all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwar and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.

Poona, 28th January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—D. P. W.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Visitor for Valentine's Day.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Mail is in.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Amenities of the Bombay Civil Service.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Promoters' Song.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—(Our Gems from the) Advertisements (Page)!

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Double Acrostic.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Our own Complete Letter Writer.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Light House Reflections.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Lecture of Miss Mary Carpenter.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—To Mazagon Shareholders.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poonah—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, the line from SINDEE to NAGPORE, a distance of 29 miles, will be opened for PUBLIC TRAFFIC, when PASSENGERS and GOODS will be booked to and from those Stations from that date.

One Passenger and one Mixed Train will be run between Sindee and Nagpore daily, in connection with the through Trains to and from Bombay as shown below.

TIME BILL.

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Stations.	Mixed	Pass.	Stations.	Pass.	Mixed
	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sindee Dep.....	8 0	1 20	Nagpore Dep.	1 10	5 45
Boree Arr.....	8 55	1 56	Boree Arr...	2 0	7 0
" Dep.....	9 0	2	" Dep...	2 0	7 5
Nagpore Arr...	10 15	3 0	Sindee Arr....	2 40	7 52

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the above Establishment, No. 7, Church Gate Street, will be open on MONDAY next, 18th February, for taking all kinds or Photographs &c. &c.

P. S.—The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of Mr. D. SYKES, late Photographer of Bombay and Poona, as Operator and General Manager; and they trust, with punctual attention to all orders, they will be able to secure the patronage of the public in general.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

THE BEEF and MUTTON SLAUGHTER HOUSES in Bombay will be ABOLISHED from the 19th instant, on which date the new ones at BANDORA will be opened.

The first Meat Train will arrive in Bombay at 5 A. M. on the morning of the 20th instant.

Any person using any place as a Slaughter House within the City of Bombay after this notice will be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 14th February 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of part of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade.

The Drawing Specifications may be seen, and Bills of Quantities may be obtained, at the Office of W. EMERSON, Esq., Architect, Rampart Row, Fort.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 25th instant, and addressed to

T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to inform the public of Bombay that they have arrived from Germany with a batch of SINGING BIRDS, consisting of *Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Thrushes, Nightingales, Blackbirds*, &c., and beg to invite bird fanciers to an early inspection.

The Birds being all the thorough-bred, the undersigned hope to be supported by the liberal patronage of the public. A large assortment of Fancy Cages on hand. Bird Seed can also be supplied.

SCHUPPE and BRANDMULLER,
Meadow Street, next to Messrs. Rossclet & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Just landed the following Paints, &c. by Blundell, Spence & Co.

Best White Lead in 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. Kegs.
" Red do. in 56 lbs. Kegs.
" Black Paint in 7 lbs. do.
" English Boiled Linseed Oil in 5 Gallon Drums.
" Do. Linseed Oil in do. do.
" Turpentine in 10 Gallon Drums.
" Black Japan.
" Copal Body Varnish.
" Carriage do.
" Oak do.
" Gold size do.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

THE INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 1st day of March at 2 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed at the General Meeting held on Tuesday the 12th day of February instant, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

2nd. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their Remuneration (if any).

3rd. To pass an Extraordinary Resolution vesting the Liquidator or Liquidators, so to be appointed, with all the powers to compromise which are authorized to be granted by Section 174 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN have THIS DAY removed their STUDIO to No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRIENDLY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Bombay, at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 25th instant at three o'clock, for the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 31st December 1866.

11. To consider what steps should be taken with reference to carrying on the business of the Company.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February 1867. Secretaries.

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and Mofussil that they are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—

Ex Steamer *Yamuna*.

Ladies' Croquet Boots in Kid and Morocco.
White Jean and Cashmere Boots without Heels.
Gentlemen's Croquet Boots in Kid and Morocco.
Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, (Dress).
Buckskin Shoes and Shoes, superior quality.
Rackett Shoes in Canvas with India Rubber Soles.
Patent Tie and Imitation Tie Shoes.

Terms—Cash.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuable ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS, purchased by the Government of India after the fall of Delhi, consisting of Rare Works in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, on various subjects, will, under instructions from Government, be publicly sold by Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and COMPANY, to the highest bidders, at the Madrisa College, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

Catalogues of the Manuscripts may be seen at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Ready Money and a Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made on each lot, if required, at the time of Sale. All lots bought by any one purchaser to be taken delivery of at the same time, and to be considered as forming one lot or purchase.

2nd.—All lots bought by one purchaser, and forming one lot or purchase as above mentioned, the prices of which do not in the aggregate exceed Rupees 50, must be paid for before delivery of the same will be granted.

3rd.—On all sums interest will be charged, from the day of sale, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum where credit is allowed.

4th.—All lots to be at the risk and expense of the purchaser from the time of sale, and to be removed by him with all faults and errors of description within three days (after which delivery no objection as to quantity or quality can be admitted), and such as remain at the expiration of that period will be re-sold on the first convenient and favourable opportunity thereafter in the sole discretion of the Auctioneers, and either by public or private sale, without notice,—the first purchaser being held liable for any diminution in price arising on such re-sale, together with all commission and charges, and to forfeit any advantage; and that the loss on such re-sale, including such commission and charges, shall and may be sued for and recovered in a Court of Law.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

General Dept., Bombay Castle, 16th February 1867.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Price, Rs. 1-8, by Post Rs. 1-12.

Contents.

Introduction.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
The English Calendar; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
The Indian Calendar; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
The Native Festivals, Fasts and Observances—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pice to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
" " Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867
THE POST OFFICE.
Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
" " " delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
" " Book and Newspaper Post
" " Soldiers' Letters
" " Letters
" " Book Post
" " Bangby
Table of Postal distances with the Bangby postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
" " " to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Do. do. in Bombay and Madras Firms from this date.
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
" Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Bulnalpa.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

RE SULAMON MOHIDEENA, AN INSOLVENT.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GLENCOY," from Mauritius, are hereby requested to take delivery of their respective Cargos as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Freight 40 /- be paid to the undersigned.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Duly constituted Attorney of the Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.
200 Barrels Apples,
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, } To arrive in February.

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON'S
FAREWELL CONCERT

will take place on SATURDAY, February 23rd, 1867, at the Residence of E. I. HOWARD, Esq., who has very kindly placed his House at Miss JACKSON'S disposal for the occasion.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Tuesday, First Day, 19th February 1867.

1. *The Gold Medal of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (any position) with Rifles of any description or make (excluding all Rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance 10 Rupees.

2. *A Sweepstakes* with Rupees 50 from the fund, for all comers. 5 shots each at 400 yards, in any position. Entrance Rupees 5. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the balance, and the third to save his stakes.

Thursday, Second Day, 21st February.

1. *The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (Hythe position). Five shots each at 400 yards. Entrance Rupees 10, to be won twice consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

2 *Enfield Rifles Sweepstakes.*—For all Comers (Hythe position). 3 G. Monurs from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. Four shots each at 250, 500, and 600 yards. Members of the Association only will be supplied with Rifles. Ammunition to be supplied on the ground. Winner to take two-thirds, and second the balance, third save his stake.

Saturday, Third Day, 23rd February.

1. *A Silver Medal of the Association.* Entrance Rupees 5. To be given to the highest score, made under the following conditions:—*Distance*—About 120 yards. *Rifles*—Any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled; to be loaded from the flask. *Time*—Five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels; to commence at the first shot. *Competitors* to come loaded, but not capped, and firing point; at the word "Commence" to cap and fire; after each pair of shots to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, round a post 50 yards off, loading when he likes, but not capping until he arrives at the firing point. No assistance in loading or firing to be given by any person to the competitors. *Competitors to enter as often as they wish on payment of an entrance Fee of 5 Rupees.*

2. Time permitting, a *Sweepstakes*. All comers. Any Rifles. 2 Goldmohurs from the fund. Entrance 5 Rupees. Five shots each at 100 yards, standing.

Monday, Fourth Day, 25th February.

A Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association.—To be shot for by Members of the Rifle Association of Western India only. Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. None other than the Government Long Enfield Rifles, and Ammunition, supplied on the ground, to be used. Entrance Rupees 10. This entitles the Winner to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' £100 prize at Wimbledon this year. Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate, at 200 and 500 yards' range, shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards.

Prizemen's Cup, value Rs. 150.—To be shot for by non-winners of Prizes (who are Members of the Association) at this or any previous meeting. Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifles, any position. Entrance Rs. 5. There must be six entries at least, or the Cup will be withheld.

Wednesday, Fifth Day, 27th February.

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes—with Rupees 30 added from the Fund. Open to all Comers. To be shot for only with Government Long Enfield 1853, (vide General Hay's definition published in the Bye Laws) at 300 and 500 yards. 3 shots each in Hythe position. Entrance for N. C. Officers and Marksmen of H. M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Share market extremely dull: no transactions have been reported. Quotations nominally the same.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,10,00,000	4,000	4,000	5	Bank of Bengal ...	1,900 per share.
1,75,00,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	33 per cent dis.
1,00,00,000	250	140	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	94 per sh
3,00,00,000	200	200	Rs 8 p ct.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association.	65 per share.
2,00,00,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Bankers' Banking Company ...	65 per share.
1,00,00,000	25	25	nil	Central Bank ...	104 per share.
1,00,00,000	20	20	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	180 per share.
1,00,00,000	200	75	.....	China Bank ...	125 per share.
1,00,00,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	85 ex-div.
4,00,00,000	500	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de d'Paris	Nominal.
1,00,00,00	200	200	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
1,00,00,000	500	500	.....	Indian Commercial London & China ...	1½ p share.
3,40,00,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank ...	40 p ct pm.
1,00,00,000	250	125	5 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	110 per sh
1,20,00,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
2,50,00,000	250	250	.....	Royal Bank of Aust.	98 per share.
1,00,00,000	100	100	.....	Universal Bank ...	95 per share. [ial

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Superfine ...	260 to 265
Dhollera ...	240 to 250
Broach ...	240 to 245
Scinde ...	240 to 245
Oomrawuttee ...	245 to 250
Hingunghaut ...	245 to 250
Verangaum ...	170 to 180

NEW.

Oomrawuttee ...	200 to 205
Ahmed ...	200 to 205
Broach ...	200 to 205
Dharwar ...	200 to 205
Scinde ...	200 to 205
Hingunghaut ...	205 to 210
Verangaum ...	205 to 210
Verangaum ...	205 to 210

Ready Sales..... 800 Candies.
For Future Delivery, 2,500 to 2,800 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W., Assistant Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.
Keechen, Lieutenant J., 22nd Regiment N.I., on leave, from Poona.
Seaty, Colonel G. P., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Sattarachee.
M'Gregor, Captain D. J., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Plowes, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Maitland, Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave, from Poona.
Napier, Captain R. M., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hewitt, Lieutenant A. C., Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Poona.
Short, Major, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Dyer, Assistant Surgeon E., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Pratt, Lieutenant H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Coleman, Captain J., Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, on leave, to Khandeish.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Monday, 18th February.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant W. Aitken, of H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th February 1867.

ORDERS, &c CONFIRMED.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from the 2nd February and until the arrival of Major Rude, V. C.:—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain H. P. Sykes to officiate as commandant; Captain Lukeyn, as second in command; Captain Phillips, as second squadron officer, and Lieutenant Gabb, as third squadron officer in addition to his own duties.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain R. F. Gubbins, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, from 30th December to 25th February, on private affairs.

Captain A. C. Grant, 11th Hussars, from 17th January to 5th July, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Lieutenant G. F. Arthur, 33rd Foot, from 12th February to 11th March, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. T. Squire, 19th Regiment N. I., attached to the 33rd Regiment N. I., from 1st to 25th February, in extension on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

FEB. 18 Petrel Corrim ..... Sandals ..... Calcutta, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 18 Goldstream ..... Kennedy ..... Havre.
Marathon (s) ..... Acre ..... Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Penmanship, for Liverpool.
Ship Clarence Lloyd, for Liverpool.
Ship Indian Tar, for Liverpool.
Ship Rajna, for Liverpool.
B. S. Karrachee, for Karrachee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

Is 8 Cowasjee Jehangheer, Ranglia-Brichc, Stewart & Co.		
1,643 Tweed, Stuart—Is 8 A. 1, Co.		(c.l. Feb. 14)
FOR LIVERPOOL.		
1,064 Alaric, Tinkler—Rodger, Stewart & Co.		(c.l. Dec. 7)
1,185 Albert Victor, Charles—Brith, Venn & Co.		
1,250 British Victor, Davis.		
1,040 C. S. Lemon, Gordon—Remnie, Scovell & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 22)
1,870 Calcutta, Begg—Lawrence & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 31)
796 Cawdor, Jackson—Finlay, Scott & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 11)
700 City of Tampico, Miller.		
948 Dalhousie, Jeans—Ritchie Stuart & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 13)
1,740 Dunbar, White—Iron Ship Company.		(c.l. Feb. 14)
1,100 Duke of Argyle, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 12)
1,050 Ellen Blake, Logan—G. Bates & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 23)
1,000 Florence Nightingale, Harrison—J. Hobart & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 31)
1,000 Flying Venus, Lasker—E. Bates & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 31)
1,000 Fleet Mystery, Bain—Ewart, Latham & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 4)
1,814 Indian Empire, Allan—Finlay, Scott & Co.		(c.l. Dec. 21)
1,200 Lagoonbarra, Kennedy.		(c.l. Feb. 4)
900 Melbourne (s), Aped—W. Nicol & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 4)
1,150 Mahomedy—Lawrence & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 17)
800 Morna England, Pollock.		(c.l. Nov. 27)
1,100 Mistress of the Seas, Leggett—G. Hobart & Co.		(c.l. Nov. 27)
1,000 Mohamilla, Mansfield.		
1,180 Oberon, Lowell—Peel, Cassels & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 4)
1,040 Pardoe, Finlay—Remnie, Scovell & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 31)
1,100 Queen of the Lakes, Shannon—Remnie, Scovell & Co.		(c.l. Nov. 27)
1,000 Queen, Rice—J. W. Wright & Co.		
1,000 Richard Sykes(s)—Lawrence.		
1,000 Royal James, Pollexfen.		
1,120 Salacia, Robertson—Scotland & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 7)
1,000 Sarah Christina, Burns—Kinnear & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 12)
1,000 Sarpedon, Watchman—W. & A. Graham & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 4)
1,000 Simon, Ritchie—Peel, Cassels & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 5)
1,000 Thompson, Wood—W. Nicol & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 31)
1,000 Transparent, Rose—Cooper & Co.		(c.l. Jan. 15)
FOR HAVRE.		
1,195 Jno. W. Linton—W. & A. Graham & Co.		(c.l. Feb. 8)
FOR HAMBURG.		
478 Taylor de Marquis, Bonden—F. Siegfried & Co.		
RIVER CLYDE.		
1,228 Royal Alexander, Bowring.		
NEW YORK.		
1,264 May queen, Fennie.		
FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.		
1,187 Carnatic (s), Rennoldson.		(c.l. Feb. 12)
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.		
Moradabad, Nacodia.		(c.l. Feb. 14)
Hydernad, Nacoda.		(c.l. Jan. 9)
FOR PERSIAN GULF		
389 Marsabau (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.		(c. l. Feb. 6)
FOR MALABAR COAST.		
326 Sir John Lawrence (s), White—H. C. & R. S. N. Co.		(c.l. Feb. 14)
FOR MOZUMBIQUE.		
61 Pinto Rosparch, Joaquin.		(c. l. Feb. 14)
FOR CALCUTTA.		
457 Carnegie (s), Turn—B. I. S. N. Co.		
FOR MAURITIUS.		
922 Lady Malcon, David—Campbell & Co.		
MAURITIUS.		
226 Joan Castillo, Jones.		
699 Louis, T. Ch istica—Bonamjee Tyebjee.		(c. l. Feb. 11)
FOR GOA.		
450 Fattay Saiaa, Nacoda—H. Lem.		(c. l. Feb. 13)
NOT FIXED.		
1001 Abel Tasman, Riken—Valcart Brothers & Co.		
999 Berenice Hennessy, Nitheras.		
1005 Beeston Castle, Gibson—Remnie, Scovell & Co.		
1124 Benefactress, Tate—Remnie, Scovell & Co.		
1000 Bombay Castle (s), Gamesbie—F. P. Cowie.		
766 Brasilera Merchant, Nacoda.		
852 Channel Lead, Hayes—J. Clover & Co.		
977 Colonel Sadgrave, Wells.		
1007 Deliverer, Bannatyne—W. Nicol & Co.		
878 Edwin Fox, Malcom—W. Nicol & Co. (in dock.)		
515 Fisher, Knight—Nesbitt.		
600 Euphrates (s), Aver—B. I. S. N. Co.		
1203 Fourth Empire, Clark.		
1186 Gennery, Ashley.		
861 Gunga (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.		
1207 Heliodyn, Barclay.		
790 Hippocrite, Rose.		
Indefatigable, Hilmer.		
1200 Invincible, Gibson.		
1213 Isabella, Kerr, Galloway—W. Nicol & Co.		
1192 John, Dunyon.		
1200 John and Mary, Gay.		
894 Kumchee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.		
1177 Lancashire, Barrett—W. Nicol & Co.		
1148 Mary Stenhouse, Woodman—E. Bates & Co.		
1197 Michael Scott, Wright—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.		
1200 Moss Rose, Bouston.		
Ostara (s)—H. M.'s		
1261 Pensatola, Campbell—P. & O. Co.		
1200 Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Remnie, Scovell & Co.		
1468 Regina, Tezi—Nassiboy.		
1151 Rosanna, Cruickshank.		
St. Bernard.		
1040 Staverton, Goats		
600 Star of the North, Rowie.		
1005 Stevenson, Louis.		
1098 Sussex, Aitchart.		
1400 Tower Shaw, Loghlin.		
1000 Venetia, Tarleton—Priaulx & Co.		
800 William Brown, Brough.		
1461 Yemana (s), Morgan, Storm, Hubar & Co.		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Rail Programmes of the newest designs.
Bills of Lading.
Bills of Exchange.
Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.
Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.
Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.
Accounts Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.
Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.
Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

MRS. J. NURSE, MIDWIFE, begs to announce that she has REMOVED to No. 3 NOWLAND STREET, Mazagon.

WANTED, for the use of G. I. P. R. Co., Moulmein TEAK TIMBER in logs 1,000 Tons. Tenders to be addressed to the AGENT up to 22nd February. G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Offices, 16th February 1867.

NOTICE.—THE AUCTION SALE of the BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, advertised to take place on the 21st instant, is hereby WITHDRAWN.
KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

WE beg to give Notice that we have THIS DAY discharged Captain Paney from command of the Ship "VENILIA," 646 tons, and will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by him on his own or Ship's account. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board has the pleasure to announce that on March 4th next, the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS will take charge of the School held in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon.
Lieutenant G. F. Arthur, 33rd Foot, from 12th February to 11th March, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 18th February 1867. Hon. Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—HOLDERS of ALLOTMENT LETTERS are requested to lodge the same for registration at the Office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle.
P. B. BENDIE,
SCONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

NOTICE.—"MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE."—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for Western India, for the sale of their justly celebrated "CARTE BLANCHE" CAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively. PASSMORE & Co

"ALEXANDRA MOSELLE." "To arrive." The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this celebrated Wine. Orders are now being registered.
PASSMORE & Co.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY." "To arrive." The undersigned have been appointed, by Preverand de Sonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this superior Brandy, in 1 Dozen cases, orders for which can now be registered. PASSMORE & Co.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The undersigned have been appointed, by Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co. of London, Agents for the sale of these well known Wines. Orders now being registered.
PASSMORE & Co.

ALSO ON HAND,
Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen. Chateau La Tour Gueyrand Rs. 16 per dozen, and following RHINE WINES to arrive: NIERSTIEN, HOCKHEIM, RUDESHEIM, STEINWEIN (Bockelheimer) SPARKLING HOCK, &c. &c.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th February 1867.

NOTICE.—QUARTERS, suitable for the purpose of the Exchange and Issue Departments of the Paper Currency, are required for Rent with immediate possession. Offers will be received by the Officiating Commissioner of Paper Currency up to the 25th instant.
J. HARLEY MAXWELL, Col., Royal Engineers,
Officiating Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Bombay Mint, 18th February 1867.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING to receive the FIRST REPORT of the BOARD will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, 22nd February 1867, at 5-30 P.M., H. E. Sir BARTLE FRERE will, if able, preside.
The attendance of all persons interested in the education of European and Eurasian Children is requested.
G. C. REYNELL, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

THE BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED) AND THE BROACH INSURANCE COMPANY.—In compliance with the Requisition from the Shareholders, NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above concerns will be held in Kotha premises at 5 o'clock P.M. on SATURDAY the 9th proximo, for considering how and by whom the business of the concerns should be carried on in absence of the Directors. MANEK RUSTOMJEE,
Broach, 15th February 1867. Acting Manager.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.
Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.
Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.
Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports. Claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. S. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

OVERLAND.—Real MOCHA COFFEE, in hermetically-sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the Berry (completely lost by the system of frying in an open vessel pursued by "country" Cooks) is entirely preserved.
A fresh consignment now on sale by
THACKER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR THE SICK CHAMBER—an invaluable requisite—the PATENT SYPHON-TAP CORKSCREW.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"New invention. The Patent Syphon-Tap Corkscrew. A very pretty and useful invention, and one to be found of great value in the sick-room. The parched and fevered patient need now have no more fat unpalatable drinks."—*Vide Lancet, Nov. 23, 1861.*

"Our attention has been called to the above very ingenious little invention, which is intended as much for the sick-room as for every-day use. Sparkling Wines, such as Champagne, Moselle, &c. are often prescribed in cases of gastric irritation, where the system requires stimulation, and amongst the saddle and lower classes their use has been much obstructed, and indeed in the latter, almost prohibited, from the expense arising from having to open a fresh bottle too frequently, to secure the proper amount of free carbonic acid. With accurate workmanship, as Murray's solutions, this instrument would be of great use, especially where but one patient is under treatment."—*Vide the Dublin Medical Press, Dec. 25, 1861.* On sale by
THACKER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that ANUNTA WISWANATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to purchase from CHITTAJEE RAGHOONATHJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece of Fazendarees Land, together with the Messuage or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Parell, and assessed under No. 87, and bounded as follows: on the East by the house of Jaswunt Cassinadjee, on the West by the house of Muldon Jaggonnathjee, on the North by the public passage, on the South by the compound wall of the said premises. All persons having Claims against the abovementioned property by way of Inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the said purchaser, at his house, No. 54 in Parell Village, without the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed and all claims will be considered as waived.—Dated the 18th day of February 1867.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS of AMERICA.—This renowned Troupe of Artists of AMERICAN and EUROPEAN celebrity have just arrived in Bombay and are erecting their MAMMOTH PAVILION on the Esplanade.

Although Bombay has been visited lately by two talented Equestrian Companies, The Rocky Mountain Wonders feel confident that their talent, which they will produce before the Public, will excel anything heretofore seen in India.

This talented Company have had the honour to appear by SPECIAL COMMAND before all the CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE, which has fixed upon them the title of Royal Artists. These Artists made their first appearance in London in 1859 at the Royal Alhambra Circus under the directions of Messrs Howes and Cushing. In 1860 they appeared in Paris at the Theatre De la Cite where they created a perfect furor in the Theatrical World. They appeared again in London the latter end of 1860 and the commencement of 1861 at Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane Theatre, The Royal Alhambra Palace, and Ashley's Royal Amphitheatre, then under the direction of Mr. E. T. Smith. In the Winter of 1863 they appeared by special command at Windsor Castle before Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family under the management of Mr. Pastye, who has the honor of selecting all entertainments for Her Majesty. Again in 1863 they appeared at the Royal Opera House in Berlin and at Wien Theatre in Vienna. In 1864 they accepted of an engagement of three years from His Imperial Majesty Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, who was then on a visit to Germany.

These Artists bring to India all the new and novel performances of the day, and hope to meet with the same support which has crowned their success in Europe and America.

Due Notice will be given for their OPENING in Bombay.
JOHN E. FISHER,
JOHN CHAPMAN, } Directors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

BENEFIT OF PRIMA BALLERINA
SIGNORA ADELE PONZONI.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,"

AFTER WHICH

GRAND BALLET IN 5 ACTS

"THE ADVENTURES OF A GRISETTE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stalls	,, 5
Upper Circle	,, 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOONDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to pass the following Resolution:—

"That the Liquidators be empowered to compromise all Debts &c., due to and by the Association, as required by Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866."
HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to Liquidators.
Bombay, 18th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Received this day, Overland, the following NEW and VERY SUPERIOR GOODS:—

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S.

Ladies' Black Kid, Elastic, Military heel'd Boots.
Do. do. do. double soled do.
Children's do. do. set heel'd do.
Do. Patent Strap Elastic Fronts, to button.
Do. do. do. Gilt Buckles.

GENTLEMEN'S.

Gent's Kid, Elastic, Patent Golosh Boots, Dress.
Do. Patent do. Emperor do. do.
Do. Kid do. Plain Calf Golosh do. Walking
Do. do. do. do. Mock Button do.
Do. Shoes assorted.
2 and 3 Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and of THE IMPERIAL BANKING & TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the above named Company have appointed WEDNESDAY the 27th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at their Office, No. 27 Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to settle the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Company made out and left by them at their said Office.

If no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary by the persons included in such list at the time and place aforesaid, the same will be settled by the said Liquidators including them in the charter and for the number of shares stated in such list.—Dated 18th February 1867.

A. G. BRIGE,
F. STANGER LEATHES,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, } Liquidators.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND HURRY WABKAR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchant under the different names and styles of GOVIND HURRY, HURRY GOVIND, and ROWJEE KHUTMAY, and also in partnership with SOMCHUND VUSSONJEE, under the name and firm of TOKERSY VUSSONJEE.

WHEREAS the said GOVIND HURRY WABKAR having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of said GOVIND HURRY WABKAR will be held at the Office of Messrs. SOONDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will be held at Mrs. E. I. HOWARD'S Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at nine o'clock. G. F. BEVILLE, Secretary.
Marine Lines, 12th February 1867.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the GOVERNOR will hold a DURBAR at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parell, on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting the Insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the STAR OF INDIA to His Highness the THAKOOR of BHOWNUGGUR.

His Excellency will be happy to see any Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, Justices of the Peace, and Fellows of the University, who may wish to attend the Durbar.

Gentlemen desirous of attending are requested to send their Cards to the Brigade Major's Office, or to the Office of the Secretary to Government, Political Department, before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

GODFREY CLERK, Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Parell, 19th February 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 28	LAHORE	Feb. 6
AGRA	Feb. 12	LONDON	Jan. 18
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Feb. 13
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 25	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Feb. 13	MEERUT	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Feb. 12	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 2
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDH	Feb. 13
CEYLON	Jan. 31	PENANG	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 19	PUNJAUB	Feb. 1
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Jan. 27
KURRACHEE	Feb. 13	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

In endeavouring to form a just estimate of the character and results of Sir Bartle Frere's five years' administration of the Government of this Presidency, it is not necessary for us to travel over the ground already occupied by the writer of the admirable narrative of Sir Bartle's earlier Indian career which was published in a recent number of the *Bombay Saturday Review*. Although the whole tenour of his life will, of course, to some extent influence our judgment, the claim of Sir Bartle Frere to a high place on the roll of Anglo-Indian statesmen cannot be established to the satisfaction of the public on the base of such distinguished service as he may have rendered to the State in subordinate appointments; it must stand or fall with the success or failure of the work he has done as Governor of Bombay. Up to the year 1859, when his promotion to a seat in the Executive Council of the Governor General gave him a wider theatre for the display of his powers, and allowed him an opportunity of acquiring the reputation of a statesman of imperial rank, Sir Bartle Frere was only known to the general body of his fellow-countrymen as one of the most conspicuous of that small band of servants of the Indian Government who in the troubled times of 1857–58 surprised the world by their capacity for administration and vigour of action, and helped to redeem the English name from the disgrace cast upon it by the mismanagement of the Crimean war. It was, indeed, one of the fortunate results of the mutinies to bring into extraordinary prominence the special advantages of that system of combined military and political training which has produced in the Indian services such men as Sir James Outram, the Lawrences, and Sir Bartle Frere. None of the proverbial unreadiness of Englishmen for war was found in men, all whose faculties of organization and independent judgment had been sharpened by a life of incessant watchfulness in camps pitched amid barbarous and newly conquered tribes, and who had learnt by long experience how far the strong will and courage of even one energetic leader will avail with the scantiest means to maintain English ascendancy in India. The reputation, therefore, of Anglo-Indians never before stood so high as it deservedly did in 1858, after order had been restored throughout the country; and civilians and soldiers who three years previously had had probably no higher ambition than to attain at some far distant day the dignity of members of Local Councils or perhaps of Lieutenant-Governors had the way suddenly opened for them to the highest offices in the Empire. Not all those whom fame seemed thus to have befriended were really fortunate in the opportunity of gaining further distinction. We have spoken of the special excellences of Indian service; but such service has also its special defects. It creates good administrators; but, by setting the official class apart from the people, and shutting them out from that free public life which widens the sympathies and enlarges the views of English politicians, it too often stamps even the best servants of the Indian Government with the impress of a certain narrowness of mind, which, unperceived while they hold subordinate situations, becomes unpleasantly conspicuous as soon as they are called upon to act as statesmen. Now, we take it to be the highest merit of Sir Bartle Frere that he has never yielded to these evil influences, that his capacity for affairs is not limited or special, but has grown stronger and broader with every step of his onward career, and that, if he has not been found fully equal to every position he has been called upon to fill, he alone of the foremost Anglo-Indians of 1857 has succeeded in not merely maintaining but strengthening the hold he had gained on the respect and confidence of his fellow-countrymen. The causes of this pre-eminence which Sir Bartle has acquired over his contemporaries are imperfectly revealed in his published speeches and minutes; but it must always be borne in mind that the materials on which a fair judgment of any public man's character can be founded are necessarily much more slender in India, where documents essential to the defence of a certain line of policy are often suppressed for years by official etiquette, than in England, where every political controversy is at once subjected to the ordeal of free and open discussion. But in all that Sir Bartle Frere has said and written the earnestness and sincerity of the man give us an insight into the principles of his public conduct which supplies to some extent the want of the distinct evidence that may hereafter be forthcoming of the reasons for each separate act of his policy. Even if we go back to 1859, in which year we may place the starting-point of his higher Indian career, we find that he had already put on record opinions as to the scope and purpose of civil and military administration in this country, which show that he had long and carefully studied the science of government, and which render us independent of the possibly too partial testimony in his favour of those admiring friends who had known and worked under him in Sattara and Scinde.

These opinions are expressed with remarkable force and fulness in the papers which Sir Bartle Frere, while still Commissioner in Scinde, wrote at the end of the year 1858 on the subject of the reorganization of the Indian Army. One short sentence, in particular, strikes us as conveying in a few words a clear notion of what is the distinctive creed of a liberal politician, and as proving that nine years ago Sir Bartle had far outgrown the ordinary limits of Indian civilianism:—

"It must be borne in mind that there is no such thing as stereotyping any branch of the administration of human affairs."

It may appear a simple matter to say that every Government which wishes to do good must recognize the principle of growth rather than that of stagnation as the law of its being; but it is the capacity not merely to accept this doctrine in the letter, but to apply it in the spirit, which marks the difference between the statesman and the able official. Sir Bartle Frere, having stated the general maxim that nations must either steadily advance in the path of improvement or gradually fall to decay, went on to suggest a plan he had himself matured for the reform of the whole system of Indian administration. Our first object, he said, should be "the restoration of our finances and credit," and this could not be thoroughly effected unless greater powers were given to the Governments of subordinate provinces. "We have always hitherto been and are still in the condition of all the Bombay officers concerned in giving the agricultural population of this Presidency the boon of a thirty years' settlement, seems never to have become a fanatic for this particular kind of survey, or to have shared the opinion that there is some special virtue in the term of thirty years, which would be lost if the assessment were fixed at a low rate for ever. This question was brought into prominence in the year 1861, when Sir Bartle Frere, after having successfully fulfilled the duties of *interim* Finance Minister from the untimely death of Mr. Wilson till the arrival of Mr. Laing, was at liberty to devote more attention to general questions of administration; and he heartily supported the celebrated resolutions of Lord Canning on the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue which had been called forth by Colonel Baird Smith's Report on the Famine in the North-West Provinces, and which were liberal enough to reconcile even the non-official class at Calcutta to the Governor General whom they had so vehemently detested. The justification of the policy of those resolutions against assailants who maintain that Lord Canning proposed to waste the revenue of the country for the benefit of English settlers may perhaps be found in the remarks made by the American President, in his latest message to Congress, on the advantages to a state of "rapid settlement" over "immediate revenue." "Long experience and earnest discussion," says the President, "have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in the open market."

The year 1861 was remarkable in Calcutta for the unprecedented virulence given to the ancient feud between the governing class and the planters by the bitter partiality of Sir J. P. Grant on one side and the fierce opposition speeches of Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Mordaunt Wells in the Legislative Council on the other side. Sir Bartle Frere, trained in a Presidency where happily the antagonism of classes has never been so intense as in Bengal, distinguished himself throughout the progress of the *Nil-Durpun* and Rent controversies by the moderation of his counsels and the equal courtesy of his bearing towards both parties; and it is often said to be mainly owing to his powerful influence that the danger of an entire dislocation of society in Bengal, and the division of the English community into two hostile camps, was averted. The wise and temperate conduct of Sir Bartle Frere at this time created a favourable impression in England which no doubt helped him to obtain finally the preference over Sir J. Peter Grant in the contest for the Governorship of Bombay—an appointment which became vacant in the spring of 1862 through the resignation of Sir George Clerk, and which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was known to covet.

With such experience, then, and having given proofs of possessing so many and so various qualifications for high office, Sir Bartle Frere came back to his own Presidency in April 1862 and was sworn in as Governor of Bombay. For nearly two centuries this Presidency had been held of small account in the history of British India. The annals of the early English settlers on the western coast of the peninsula are not illustrated by splendid exploits either on land or at sea; and, indeed, long after the name of the East India Company had become feared and honoured throughout Hindustan and Madras, the English in Bombay maintained a precarious footing here, and suffered

training to wear their bark aright, and like all who meddle with what is not their proper business must sooner or later meet failure and disgrace.

But I would fain augur better things for the great permanent establishments connected with the commerce of Bombay, which will here, I hope, find their home, and which you, Sir, (Mr. M. H. Scott), so worthily represent; and I would rather trust the anticipations of my reason, which tell me that if we are blessed with a continuance of peace and general security as our Railways penetrate further into the country and as our steamers multiply on our coasts, what we now see will be but the precursor of a much greater development of commercial activity, and that we may hope for many years to come to witness such a steady increase of commercial prosperity as will require a vast extension of such noble buildings as this of which we now lay the corner stone. Of this at least I am sure. When I look to the way in which the men who will live and labour here are employing their wealth, when I consider the example set us by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer (whom I am sorry not to see here to-day and whose absence I regret the more, because I believe that, without his aid this Circle would never have been begun), by the Jamsetjees, the Sankersetts and Sassoons, the Premchunds and so many others of our great merchants, I cannot but feel that come what will history will write of the generation who built this pile:—"These men knew how worthily to use the gifts which God had given them."

It is perhaps a pardonable piece of egotism on our part to reproduce here the remarks made by us in the *Bombay Gazette* on this speech at the time it was delivered and on one spoken by Mr. Raymond West shortly afterwards in defence of the charities of Bombay millionaires:—

"It is not so much that we doubt the purity "of the motives which guide the generosity of "wealthy natives—though we maintain that we "have a perfect right to examine those motives "when an attempt is made to coerce us into "joining in a new system of hero-worship "of which these charitable gentlemen are "the deities—as that we emphatically re-"pudiate a policy which is apparently based "on the maxim that the British Govern-"ment reserves its highest social and poli-"tical honours for the men who give the largest "sums of money in Bombay. We say that Sir "Bartle Frere makes a grievous mistake when "he extols the people of Bombay, in the name "of all that is good and virtuous, to follow the "example set them by the Cowasjees and the "Premchands of this city. No matter what "may be the motives which cause these men "to become charitable, it is unworthy of the "British Government to set indiscriminate "charity above all other public virtues. For "it is obvious that the very men who are spe-"cially praised by the Government are those "who have by their insensate speculations "demoralized society on this side of India. "For what have those men done? They "have brought no new land into cultivation, "developed no industry, improved no manufac-"ture. Instead of using wisely the gifts that "Providence has given them, they have stimu-"lated the spirit of unhealthy speculation in "Bombay to a pitch never attained before ex-"cept in San Francisco or Melbourne; and "their charities, given to procure them the so-"cial position denied to men of mere wealth, "are rather hurtful than beneficial to the com-"munity. For what compensation can the good "done by the particular charities of these men "afford for the widespread disaster and ruin to "the very framework of a well-ordered society "which their mad speculations have wrought in "Bombay? It is surely not statesmanlike to "praise speculators, who, having first made it "impossible for any man of moderate means to "live in Bombay, next claim credit from the "Government for having distributed their "bounty among pauperized citizens who once "found they could live by honest industry. "What compensation, we would ask, can the "charities of our Premchunds and Cowasjees "possibly supply for the evil their specula-"tions have wrought for society at large?" But the most significant commentary on Sir Bartle Frere's speech is the fact that in December, 1865, Premchund Roychund, "the great merchant" "the favoured guest at Government House" (to quote the description of a passing traveller who saw to his amazement veteran general officers and high civilians thrust aside by, or, still worse, bowing low before the brokers and merchants' clerks who formed the Governor's *entourage*) was elected a Director of the Bank of Bombay, and kept his seat at the Board till the ruin of the Bank was accomplished. There is no greater reproach to the administration of Sir Bartle Frere than the disgraceful mismanagement of the Bank of Bombay. Private banks, financial associations, and reclamation companies might have collapsed and vanished as speedily as they came into being, and no one could have blamed the Government. But the State Bank of the Presidency had a character to uphold. It was established under the direct protection of Government: its operations were supposed to regulate and be limited to the legitimate trade of Bombay; and the depositors and shareholders were principally men who made it a principle to have nothing to do with speculation, and who invested their savings in the Bank of Bombay because they believed that no temptations would induce the Board of Directors to transgress the prescribed bounds of a prudent banking business. Yet this bank is now known to have taken the lead in the great game of speculation that was carried on. The funds which it commanded were absolutely at the disposal of the clique who had started the Back Bay Reclamation Company, the Asiatic Bank, the Mazagon Land Company, and a host of similar associations, and they were squandered with a recklessness worthy of the Directors of the Alliance Financial. Now for all this the Government is directly responsible; in the first place, because it sanctioned a charter allowing the Bank the dangerous licence of lending money on the security of its own shares, a clause which has only been abused by the Directors, but for the systematic puffing of Premchund Roychund—the genius incarnate of speculation—and his associates by Sir Bartle Frere, they could never have had the chance of appropriating for the use of themselves and their friends the immense booty they found in the coffers of the Bank of Bombay. These men used, in those days, to laugh to scorn what they were pleased to call the "revilings" of the independent Press of Bombay. The Governor smiled upon them; polite society caressed and honoured them; their pockets were full, and they had troops of friends: why then should they care for hostile criticism? So they used to make merry at our expense, and one of them said, in almost as many words, at a meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay:—"These news-papers, you know, must serve up something spicy for their readers of a morning, or they "would see no subscribers. For my part, I can "only say it may amuse them and it doesn't "hurt me." One can almost fancy one still hears the rupees in the speaker's money-bags chinking as accompaniment to this sneer. But there is an old Scotch proverb, "He laughs longest who laughs last." It is not, however, for the purpose of singing a song of triumph over fallen foes that we again bring these matters forward. Our object is to determine wherein Sir Bartle Frere has succeeded and wherein he has failed as Governor of Bombay; and it is impossible to effect this object without arousing unpleasant recollections, or we would gladly let bygones be bygones. The worst is over now, and the words of Sir Bartle, spoken last year in the Legislative Council:—"The springs of the "material prosperity of Bombay, its sound com-"merce, and its resources for taxing itself, are as "great now as at any time during the last five "years," are no doubt literally correct. But what consolation does this reflection afford to the men who have been ruined by the action of the Bank of Bombay? How can thoughts of the general prosperity of the town efface the remembrance of the sufferings of thousands of innocent families who here and in England have been reduced to beggary by Bombay speculators, and at whose door does the sin of having caused all this misery lie?

The conclusion which we draw from this painful retrospect of errors of which Sir Bartle Frere was guilty, at a time when perhaps no man in Bombay was accountable for his actions, is that he was led astray by his want of commercial experience (a necessary defect in the training of Anglo-Indian Civilians) and by his too great anxiety to turn to account every agency within his reach for the improvement of the city of Bombay. Possibly a third reason for his confidence in the steadiness of the prosperity of this Presidency was his participation in the unfounded belief, to which both Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone gave expression at home, that the Southern States in America could not be conquered, and that the Northerners were only prolonging a fratricidal war to no purpose. But, although Sir Bartle Frere may not have deserved the high praise given to him by Sir William Mansfield in the spring of 1865, that he was "master of the situation," it is but fair to him to point out, that, whatever mistakes he may have committed, he has after all done great things for Bombay. Journalists on the other side of India talk glibly of Bombay as a "ruined city;" but no one who has been away from it for a year or two can help remarking when he comes back the progress that has been made; and it must be added that the most difficult work of laying the foundations for much more than is yet visible has already been accomplished. Sir Bartle's first act, on coming here, was to have the Fort walls pulled down; and, had he been able to carry out the plans for Frere-Town without reference to Calcutta, the new city, which now only exists on paper would have been half built by this time. But it was one of the most mortifying circumstances of his situation that he was condemned to wear out his energies in tedious controversies with the Supreme Government before he could obtain sanction for the smallest expenditure. The bitterness with which he resented this degrading dependence, which marred all his plans and disappointed his just ambition, found ironical expression in the Minute on the complaint brought against Colonel Marriott by the Government of India in 1865 for sending what might be considered a private message as a public service telegram. Sir Bartle suggested that highly placed officers of Government might be trusted to determine for themselves what telegrams were private and what public; and the caustic force of the implied rebuke in the following sentences could not well be surpassed:—

> But in all matters of this kind I would submit to the Government of India whether any possible abuse is worth the elaborate machinery set in motion to correct it. Oversights of this kind must frequently happen even to the most cautious, and if they were more frequent and more wilful than they are, I do not believe it would pay Government to hunt them up in the cases of officers who, like most of the important functionaries of Government, are so busy with their official duties that they are very apt to neglect their private affairs.
>
> Let any one compute the price of any of these messages, and compare the total with the value of the highly paid time wasted by the Telegraphing Department in examining hundreds of innocent service messages, while searching for one of doubtful character by the Government of India and of Bombay by the Post Office, printing office &c. &c., and the bad economy of this system will be at once apparent.
>
> Any incidental good effect in shape of greater carefulness impressed upon some officers is more than counterbalanced by the stimulus which any one experienced in human nature will at once see must be given by such a system to a wish, in all ill-regulated minds, to thwart such a system of vexatious supervision; while in better regulated minds there cannot but be produced an amount of irritation the reverse of what is conducive to a harmonious and zealous co-operation for the good of the Government service.

The tone of this discussion illustrates the unhappy state of the relations between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, and the irritation which the vexatious interference of the Governor General in Council in the pettiest affairs of this Presidency had created in the mind of Sir Bartle Frere. The breach between the two Governments might perhaps have been closed at an earlier stage of the conflict, when the Supreme Government, after a long correspondence, allowed Sir Bartle to spend on Bombay all the money acquired by the sale of public lands here; but the appointment as Finance Minister of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who cherished an inveterate personal dislike to Sir Bartle Frere, rendered any prospect of an agreement being come to quite hopeless. Sir Charles took a manifest delight in opposing everything that Sir Bartle recommended, and spoke of him openly as one of those extravagant persons who "never condescend to speak "of any smaller sum than a lac." The *gravamen* of Sir Bartle Frere's offence in this instance was, that he had asked for a general increase in the salaries of public servants in this Presidency on account of the unprecedented rise in the price of food and labour caused by the growing prosperity of the country. Sir Charles Trevelyan made light of the actual distress, and declared it could not last long, as prices must fall as soon as the American war was over; and in any case, he added, Sir John Lawrence was averse to fresh taxation. Events have justified the opinion of Sir Bartle Frere, that the extension of railway and the multiplied facilities of trade would sustain prices in spite of any reaction that might follow the close of the American war; and the problem of removing the discontent of the services still remains to be solved by some Finance Minister who will be statesman enough to comprehend that the aversion of a Governor General to fresh taxation must not be allowed to cripple the efficiency of the public service. As regards imperial grants of money for local purposes, Sir Bartle Frere has been much more fortunate in satisfying his wishes; and, when the objection is taken that he formed extravagant estimates of the amount to be realized by the sale of land here, and obtained sanction for works which, when the panic came he had not the means to carry out, and for which therefore the Government of India were forced to raise a loan, the answer is ready, that, but for the delay created by the system of "pseudo-centralization," the Governor of Bombay might have been able to effect all that he promised. However that may be, we in Bombay cannot blame him for having wrung as much money as he could out of the Supreme Government for the benefit of a town which needs the expenditure of millions to make it worthy of its position, and Sir Bartle Frere deserves credit not only for this result of his pertinacious demands for aid, but also for the improvements which he has made in Poona and the districts of the Mofussil with the aid of the "local funds" which he succeeded in creating. Of the roads and bridges, the new works he has himself carried through, as in the impetus he has given to the spirit of individual enterprize and self-government, that the beneficial influence of Sir Bartle Frere has been chiefly felt in Bombay. There can be no doubt that such works as the Elphinstone Circle, the Victoria Museum and Gardens, the Elphinstone College, the Eye Hospital, the David Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and the Dispensaries and Schools established by rich natives throughout the Presidency, are honourable memorials of the impression made on men's minds here by the zeal for good works of a Governor, who has never been excelled and seldom equalled in untiring and single-minded devotion to the public service. All such local institutions, too, as University, the Legislative Council, the Municipality, the Harbour Board, and the Chamber of Commerce, have grown in strength and usefulness under his fostering care, and he has never been weary of seeking opportunities to enlarge the privileges of self-government which the people of Bombay already enjoy. In this connection, it is right that we should say a word of acknowledgment of the friendly interest which Sir Bartle has always taken in the Press. Since the days of Sir Charles Metcalfe, no other Indian Civilian has shown himself, we will not say so tolerant of, but so eager to encourage free discussion in the newspapers. He has always endeavoured to strengthen the Press as an institution, both socially and politically; and, whatever occasion we may have had to criticize parts of his policy, his name will ever be held by us in grateful remembrance.

We cannot conclude this review without a word as to what Sir Bartle Frere has done for the natives of India. Few Englishmen have ever been so eminently qualified for ruling successfully a subject people. His power of sympathy stands him here in good stead. He has none of the typical Anglo-Saxon's haughty indifference to the feelings of all men who have had the misfortune to be born out of England. On the contrary, he takes a real and warm interest in the welfare of the natives of India, and when he speaks to the Mahrattas in particular, among whom the earlier years of his life in India were passed, he seems so thoroughly to identify his own feelings with those of his hearers that his language, always picturesque, acquires a certain flavour of romance, and we can almost imagine we are listening to a tale told by an inspired bard of the ancient glories of the warlike race to which he belongs. But, with all this imaginative grace there is nothing that is merely sentimental in Sir Bartle Frere. As he hesitated not to give dire offence to all the natives of Bombay by putting Mr Anstey on the Bench of the High Court to teach them common honesty, when he thought they needed the lesson, so his addresses to the Chieftains of the Southern Mahratta Country have always been closed with warnings to them that the times they like to speak of have for ever passed away, and that if they wish to maintain their place in the social scale, they must employ all their energies in the acquisition of knowledge to qualify them for taking an active part in the work of representative Government under English rule. The spirit and purpose of that rule have never been more admirably expressed than in the following passage of Sir Bartle's last speech in the character of Chancellor of the Bombay University:—

> From the day when the sudden brilliancy of the achievements of her sons in this distant country first startled the Parliament and people of England, from the days of Clive and Warren Hastings to this hour, there has ever been a continual protest on the part of those who would the thought and direct the action of the British nation, against the doctrine that India is to be administered in any other spirit than as a trust from God for the good government of many millions of His creatures; and, however fitfully and imperfectly this purpose may have been carried out, it has in every generation grown in strength, and was never more powerful than at the present moment. However firmly England may resolve that no force shall wrest from her the Empire of India, the root of that resolve has always been a deep conviction that to surrender that Empire would be to betray a high trust. England desires to administer India as she would administer her own colonies with a single eye to the benefit of the dependency, and with a strong assurance that whatever is truly good for the dependency must benefit the Empire at large.

No feeble words of ours are needed to strengthen the assurance which the eloquent earnestness of Sir Bartle's own language here so truthfully conveys, that he at least has striven, faithfully and to the best of his ability, to act up to the standard he himself has fixed for the perfect Anglo-Indian statesman. No impartial observer of his career can doubt that on the whole his success has been at least as great as that of any of the most distinguished Indian Civilians who have preceded him. We are tempted to dwell, in conclusion, on the fine personal qualities of the man as distinguished from the statesman; but suffice it to say that no one who knows Sir Bartle Frere can help being fascinated by the charm of a character which reminds one rather of the ideal portrait of King Arthur, drawn by the Laureate, than of an ordinary modern politician. Certainly no public man's life in our day has been more consistently guided by a chivalrous devotion to

> high thoughts, and amiable words,
> And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
> And love of truth, and all that makes a man.

The arrival and departure of an extra English mail has rendered some change in the postal despatches from and to Kurrachee necessary. The Bombay Government has been in communication with the British India Company with the view of having mails conveyed in connection with the extra steamers as well as with the regular overland mail. There is some difference, however, as to the terms. The present subsidy of the British India Company for the carriage of the two regular mails is Rs. 8,000 a month, and the Company proposes to accept a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 for the carriage of the whole Kurrachee mails. The Government of Bombay cannot see that this is a fair proposal, but the Government of India we believe is disposed to assent to the proposal of the Company.

After the late promotions that have taken place in the Royal Artillery, the following revised list of the Field Officers serving in this Presidency may not be uninteresting to our readers:—

Seniority of appointment.	Rank and Names.	Date of promotion.
1829	Major General C. Lucas	28th May 1860.
1829	Colonel H. W. Trevelyan	18th Feb. 1861.
1827	" H. Forster	18th Feb. 1861.
1829	" G. P. Sealy	1st Sept. 1863.
1838	" A. B. Kemball, ...S	1st Sept. 1863.
1840	" W. D. Aitkin ....S	3rd Aug. 1865.
1840	" C. B. Fuller	3rd Aug. 1865.
1834	" J. W. Donnville ....S	26th Sept. 1865.
1840	" J. Worgen ....S	26th April 1866.
1840	" E. Wray, C.B. ....S	26th April 1866.
1841	" J. G. Petrie	26th April 1866.
1831	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Woolcombe	18th Feb. 1861.
1841	" W. S. Hatch ....S	18th Feb. 1861.
1841	" D. Gaye	2nd Oct. 1861.
1843	" A. M. Murray	24th July 1862.
1843	" H. Wallace	1st Sept. 1863.
1844	" G. G. Brown ....S	1st Sept. 1863.
1844	" J. Conybeare	26th Feb. 1864.
1844	" B. J. Kinlock	27th May 1864.
1844	" J. C. Haites ....S	3rd Aug. 1865.
1845	" T. T. Haggard ....S	3rd Aug. 1865.
1845	" R. A. Morse	3rd Aug. 1865.
1845	" D. G. Anderson	14th Sept. 1865.
1845	" J. Sheldon	16th Mar. 1866.
1845	" C. J. Barton	26th April 1866.

The telegraphic announcement which we publish to-day of date Friday and Saturday last shows that the Fenian outbreak at Killarney is a more serious thing than the message published in yesterday's paper warranted us in implying. The simultaneous movement at Chester might suggest the probability of a feeble attempt at an organised outbreak, but the conception of the plot is so silly that we cannot credit even the leaders of the Killarney insurrection with so great a want of common sense. That Fenian restlessness has, however, augmented is evident from the circumstance that concurrently with the Killarney and Chester disturbances, sixty-seven arrests were made in Dublin. The Killarney insurgents were collected in counties, and as the British troops were concentrating upon them and hemming them in on all sides, an action was imminent. Government had also despatched a flotilla to watch the coast. Nothing demonstrates better the amount of ignorance which is mixed up with the whole Fenian movement, and we may add with the long historical series of Irish outbreaks than the attempt which accompanies or threatens to accompany them all, to shake off by force the power of Britain. Irish discontents might as well try to shake themselves free of the law of gravitation; and it is only the height of insanity that could ever lead a handful of men, ill-equipped and undisciplined, to run their heads against the colossal and unassailable might of the British Empire. The highest mercy for Ireland now is for Britain to strike quick and sure.

The Central India Times:—We are given to understand that the Chief Commissioner has applied for the extension to these provinces of the Cotton Frauds Act, and that two Superintendents, on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 each, and two Inspectors on 400 rupees each are to be appointed under the Cotton Commissioner.

The same:—At a meeting held at the Museum on Thursday last (15th inst), to consider the most appropriate fashion in which to celebrate the inauguration of the railway, it was determined that the auspicious event should be honoured by illuminations and a grand display of fireworks in the Tellinkerry Gardens. We hear that the Municipality have subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the *tamasha*, and that Rs. 2,000 will be the entire cost of it.

The same:—The disease which has been so destructive among mail horses, in the districts between here and Jubbulpore, has extended its ravages to the stages lying between Kundwa and Indore, Indore and Goonah. The investigation is being prosecuted with considerable vigour, and we trust something will be discovered whereby the horse proprietors may guard against this opizootic for the future, or be able successfully to cope with it on reappearance. Mr. Quallett has reached Goonah, and there, in conjunction with Mr. Manisty, mail superintendent, the enquiry is proceeding. The report sent in by our Chief Inspector of Post Offices and Mr. Quallett, we believe, shows that between here and Jubbulpore the disease principally affected the mouth and tongue, rendering the animals unable to swallow, quickly resulting in mortification and death. In others there is a difficulty of breathing, the legs and other parts swell to an enormous size, and the horse sinks from exhaustion generally about the fourth or fifth day.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

THE REFORM MEASURE.

LONDON, 12TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The Italian Ministry have resigned.

The first discussion on Reform takes place on the 25th instant.

At Liverpool to-day the Cotton Market was quiet at the close. Fair Dhollera 12d.

The Manchester market is steady.

7 lb. Shirtings	10s. 9d.
8¼ lb. do.	1s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 6d.

LONDON, 14TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes, as compared with the previous account:—

Increase in the Reserve of Notes.....£5,105,000 (?)
Increase in Bullion .....£ 253,000
Decrease in Bills discounted...£ 399,000

FENIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 15TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The Fenian movement is confined to the mountains in the vicinity of Killarney. The latest advices state that the troops were surrounding them.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Sales of the Week.....	61,250	Bales.	
" " " Surats...	26,750	"	
" Import of the Week ...	66,000	"	
" " " Surats...	5,000	"	
" Stock " " ...	565,000	"	
" " " Surats...	193,000	"	

The Market to-day opened quiet. Fair Dhollera 11¾d.

MEXICO.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The French Troops have quitted Mexico. Government have announced that a movement of the Fenians has commenced in Ireland. A flotilla has consequently been despatched to Ireland.

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Arrived steamer *Avoca*, from Sydney 24th, Melbourne 28th January and King Georges' Sound 3rd February.

The most important item of New Zealand news is the death of William Thomson. It is feared that the cessation of his restraining influence over the minds of the natives may act unfavourably upon the chance (chance) of a protracted peace.

In the North Island some difficulties have arisen about the surveys at Tourangeia. Nothing more of interest.

Coffee no speculation.
Metals no improvement.
Sugar improved.

BOMBAY.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 4, Vol. II., is now ready, and may be had at the office of this paper.

THE mails for Aden, per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 21st instant, at 8 A.M.

DR. CUMMING proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Martaban*, Captain J. Avern, to the Malabar Coast.

WE are informed that His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur will proceed to Poona after the arrival of the new Governor.

THE *Indian Travellers' Guide* for March will be ready on the 1st proximo. Advertisements intended for this number should be sent in as early as possible.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will receive the address which has been voted to him by the Justices of the Peace, at four o'clock on Monday next, at Government House, Parell.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government yesterday that the direct line was right to Constantinople, Persian line still interrupted.

A PARCEL containing a quantity of clothing for destitute Europeans was yesterday received at the Chief Magistrate's Court, from a European merchant, Mr. Wyllie.

THE unfortunate man Chaddla, who was stabbed some time ago by an Italian near the Apollo Pier, died yesterday morning in the European General Hospital.

EXTRA MAIL.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Delhi* left Suez for Bombay on the 4th February, and is expected to arrive here in the course of this day.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor will confer the insignia of the Star of India on His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur on Saturday next.

"THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS OF AMERICA."—The above is the designation of a troupe of European and American artists who have just arrived in Bombay and are to appear shortly before the public. For particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement.

THE Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould will sit in appeal on Thursday first to deliver judgment in a case which has been heard before their Lordships, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp will sit thereafter to hear appeals from decisions given by Sir Joseph Arnould.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD drew the attention of the gentlemen of the Bar yesterday, to a rule of the Court—which appeared not to be generally known—to the effect that applications to strike out suits should be made to the Judge in Chambers, so that the cause lists might not be encumbered with them.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Esajee Hassajee Street touching the death of Bhagbasee. The deceased had been suffering from asthma, and about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning was observed to fall down a staircase and was picked up insensible. The jury found that the death was accidental.

THE 25th Regiment N. L. I. furnished a guard of honour of one hundred rank and file with proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers under the command of a European officer with regimental colours and band at half-past 8 P.M. last night at the residence of Mr. Sassoon, Mazagon, to receive His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March "A Swell in Pall Mall" Werner.
Overture..... "Raymond"..... Kuhner.
Quadrille..... "Macbeth"..... ... ... Herzog.
Selection..... "Fra Diavolo"..... Auber.
Waltz..... "Homage to London".. Kuhner.
Polka..... "Was sich der Wald Erzaehlt"..... Doppler.

MONS. POULIN gave an "assault of arms" in his rooms in Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon. There were a good many gentlemen present to witness the performance, a number of them being pupils of Mons Poulin. The fencing was exceedingly interesting, and showed sufficiently that Mons. Poulin is an adept in the art and one to whom any aspiring fencer may safely commit his training. We hope that his efforts to bring together a large body of pupils will meet with success.

MR. J. F. B. TINLING'S OPENING ADDRESS.—That great apostle of truth, Mr. J. F. B. Tinling, gave his first address in Bombay last night at the Robert Money Institution. The subject chosen being "Christ and Bramhoism." There was a large attendance of natives as well as many Europeans. The speaker poured forth a torrent of burning eloquence for about an hour, during which time his audience paid the most marked attention to every word of his most earnest and heart stirring discourse. At the conclusion it was announced that Mr. Tinling would deliver another address on Thursday evening next, in the same place and at the same hour, to educated natives. Subject "Blood in Religion."

IN the month of January last two Hindoos, named Nagojee Pomna and Bheekia Ramnayek, were tried before Mr. Shaw, Session Judge of Dharwar, for having on or about the 17th August last murdered a shepherd by name Khema. The Session Judge convicted the prisoners and sentenced the first to capital punishment and the second to transportation for life. Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the prisoners to the Judges of the High Court on Thursday last, who reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be discharged.

THE B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain W. G. Stretton, which arrived in harbour on Sunday afternoon from Cannanore, reports that on her voyage, on February 16th, she spoke with the British ship *Gaitness*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in latitude 15·37 north, longitude 73·22 east, beating to the northward. She brought the following officers and troops:—Captain Hornsby, Captain Woods, Lieutenant Humfreys, Ensign Turner, Assistant-Surgeon Kirkwood, 140 rank and file of H. M.'s 102d Fusiliers, 21 women, and 67 native followers.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

WE (*Oudh Gazette*) have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the first number of *The Indian Travellers' Guide*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. This is a very useful number at the ridiculously small charge of eight annas a copy. We have a quarrel with the Lithographer, however: he could have given us a cleaner copy of the map of India showing the railways, railway stations, dawks, roads, and lines of inland navigation.

WE (*Bangalore Herald*) have to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the first number of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, published monthly at Bombay, at the *Gazette* Press. It is got up neatly, and the information given is so far perspicuous as to make it a marked improvement on that most bewildering of English publications—Bradshaw. To travellers, whose lot it may be to have to travel round, and all over India, it will be really useful, and we accordingly anticipate for it a large sale. It contains the special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways, steam-boat and dawk companies, bullock trains and transit companies, also the routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central and Western India. With such an amount of useful information it is by no means a bulky volume and can be easily carried about the person.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53′ 39″ North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

Movement in 24 hours.

	Miles.	1476	1476	1838	1038	1014	3869
WIND. General Direction.		N.	N. E.	N. N. W.	N. W.	N. by E.	N. N. E.
		N. E.	N. N. W.	N. W.	N. by E.	N. N. W.	
		N. N. W.	N. W.	N. by E.	N. N. E.		
		N. W.	N. by E.	N. N. E.			
		N. by E.	N. N. E.				
		N. N. E.	N. E.				
		N. E.	N. W. by N.				
		N. W. by N.	N. W.				
		N. W.	N. W. by W.				
		N. W. by W.	N. W. by N.				
		N. N. W.					

Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A.M.	°	68·1	70·0	69·3	67·8	68·6
Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	°	79·7	79·5	79·6	79·0	83·3
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = Sparts.)		0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	Relative Humidity of Air.		0·854	0·764	0·693	0·621
	Dew point.	°	65·0	64·0	63·0	62·0
	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	°	69·0	68·0	67·0	66·0
	Temperature of the Air.	°	76·1	75·4	74·3	73·3
	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	inches	29·707	29·736	29·736	29·763
		millimetres	754·65	755·42	755·42	756·10
1867.	Date.		Feb. 11th	12th	13th	14th

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN.

MR. SCOBLE made an application before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday, in the matter of the English Companies Act and in the matter of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, under the following circumstances:—An order was made by Mr. Justice Westropp —— 24th November 1866 recognising Mr. Campbell Grant Dunlop as agent in Bombay of the official liquidators, and empowering him as such agent to sue for, collect, and get in the assets of the Bombay branch of the Bank, directing him further to pay into the Bank of Bombay all sums of money then in his hands or which should be collected by him, and restricting him from drawing out or dealing with any such monies without the sanction of the Court. Mr. Dunlop had since received a regular power of attorney dated 24th December 1866, from the liquidators in England, which power, which having succeeded the late Finance Minister from the untimely death of [illegible] they now [illegible] prayer of that [illegible] might be take[n] gage of the sh[ares] to the defendant[s] shares on 11th [illegible] difference betwe[en] paid by the defendant[s] damages.

A suit between these parties, and brought with the same object as the present one, was heard in 1865 by Mr. Justice Anstey, who dismissed it and directed that certain documents which had been produced in support of the plaintiff's case should be impounded as forgeries, and that the parties believed to be guilty of the forgery should be prosecuted. Subsequently, on an application made in appeal to Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Westropp, the decision of Mr. Justice Anstey was reversed and leave given to file a fresh suit.

The following are briefly the circumstances under which the suit was brought, *as stated on behalf of the plaintiff*:—On 5th July 1865 four shares of the Bombay Reclamation Co. belonging to the defendant, were sold under his instructions by Rustomjee Pestonjee, an auctioneer, and bought, on behalf of the plaintiff, by a servant of his, named Nowrojee Dadabhoy, two of them at a premium of Rs. 4,000 each and the other two at a premium of Rs. 4,900 each. The plaintiff had already made arrangements with one Itcharam Hurjeevun for a loan from him on the security of Back Bay shares at the rate of 15 per cent, and on mentioning this to the defendant while in his company on the afternoon of the sale already mentioned, the latter offered to let him have whatever money he wanted on the same security and at 12 per cent. To this the plaintiff agreed. The defendant also said, "as the shares [illegible] state certificates for you [illegible] numbers of the shares," [illegible] that effect. On the same day, at the plaintiff, the defendant said he document as c[illegible]ce of the mort-dictated th[illegible]ce of it to one [illegible]a, a m[illegible]ntiff's. The d[illegible] be[illegible] signed by th[illegible]ojee in the pla[illegible] one on wh[illegible] and in the on th[illegible]er this, signed by wrote out marked B. defendant [illegible] this docu[illegible] that the plaintiff [illegible] of the defendant's [illegible]aper is not more t[illegible] three inches either [illegible] The transaction [illegible] afterwards entered i[illegible]al of the plaintiff's [illegible]ooks. On [illegible]rojee went by the [illegible] the auctioneer, from [illegible]om he learned [illegible] the money had been paid by the defendant [illegible] the matter all settled. Subsequently (acc[illegible] the [illegible] fully satisfied the duties of *durrin*[illegible] recent public office in Bombay, it [illegible] Court, the Custom House, and the Post Office.

The hearing of the [illegible] beginning on the 11th instant [illegible] when His Lordship delivered [illegible]

His Lordship said that if [illegible] slightest doubt as to the case he [illegible] have postponed his judgment, but that he [illegible] none whatever. He was sorry to say that a consideration of the case led him clearly to the conclusion, as at present advised, that the plaintiff had been guilty of perjury, subordination of perjury, forgery, and fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding. With regard to exhibit A—which was a document of the nature of a mortgage and was only signed by the plaintiff—he (His Lordship) was of opinion that it was drawn up some weeks after the shares were sold, and at a time when the plaintiff had obtained from the auctioneer the numbers of the shares, and when the price of the shares had risen to such an extent as to tempt the cupidity of the plaintiff. Natives seemed often to have the notion that forgery in its essence was forgery of a signature; and at the time when that document appeared to have been drawn up, the plaintiff had not screwed up his courage to such a point as to dispose him to forging the signature. The original document had not been produced, the plaintiff swearing that it had been handed over to the defendant, but his letter book had been produced, containing a pressed copy of the alleged document, and it was remarkable in regard to this book that it did not contain a single copy of any other document of the same kind it being (with the solitary exception stated) purely a letter book. As to exhibit B, he had no hesitation in saying that the plaintiff and his witnesses in their evidence in regard to it had deliberately perjured themselves. Now, what was the little document? It bore every appearance of having been a paper containing an address written by the defendant (for the defendant did not deny that the writing was his) from Ahmedabad to his firm in Bombay. The signature was "Sett Dalputbhoy Bhuggoobhoy;" and Mr. Flynn, the chief interpreter of the Court, had stated in the most positive manner that he had never in all his long experience known an instance in which the word "Sett" had been added to a signature, although it was invariably used in an address. It seemed to have been with reluctance, and not till after a long time, that the plaintiff at last brought himself to forging that little document. His Lordship then proceeded to cite the evidence of the clerk of the plaintiff's solicitors with regard to the document,—showing that at first he expressed uncertainty as to whether such a document did actually exist, but after the lapse of some time produced it. He also referred to the evidence of an employe of the auctioneer's, showing that a month after the sale an application was made for the numbers of the shares—for the purpose, no doubt, of forging the first of the two documents, where the numbers were inserted. Taking it by itself as it stood, it was impossible to place a particle of credit upon the plaintiff's case, and it was believed that it would have to be reduced to a great extent by the value of machinery undelivered, and by the amount of insurance on machinery lost in the *Dia Vernon*. The Company (according to the affidavit) was not utterly insolvent, though possibly it would not be able to pay its debts without calling up capital. Under the circumstances the learned counsel submitted that as the debt due to the Bombay Trading and Banking Association was not denied they were entitled to the benefit of their diligence. He referred to the list of the shareholders of the George III. Company (a copy of which was annexed to the affidavit) to show that the names of some of the most respectable and solvent men in Bombay were included in it. The first was Kessowjee Naik—one of the wealthiest men, he believed, in Bombay—who held 75 shares.

The Judge: And the second is Aladeen Hubibbhoy!

Mr. Dunbar: Well, although he is out of the way I believe he is a man who has had a considerable amount of property and whose estate is likely to turn out well.

The learned counsel said the name of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, one of the wealthiest Kojahs in Bombay, was also in the list; and (after mentioning others) the name of Bhimjee Parshotum, the great Hindoo underwriter, and a very wealthy man.

The Judge: He holds only one share.

Mr. Dunbar refer

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—May I trouble you to be informed whether we *Bandoraswallas* may now expect a really good bazaar here, such as will provide us with *first sort* beefsteak and chops; or are we still to wait for from Bombay, as hithertofore, when the animals were slaughtered in Bombay?

QUERY.

Bandora Hill, 18th February.

No. 1 COMPANY BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In consequence of the election of officers made at a meeting of the above company in the Town Hall on Friday last, considerable dissatisfaction prevails among several of the members, and as a means of preserving harmony and preventing any of the members from resigning the company I would suggest that another meeting be immediately called and that the election be made over again by *ballot*.

I understand that only a few members of the company were present at the meeting referred to, but I think that they could have made a much more appropriate selection of senior officers. Why not propose some of the gentlemen on the committee, I am sure any of them would be held in higher estimation as commanding officers than a "pottering" vakeel can expect to be.

No. 1.

16th February.

THE SABBATH ON BRITISH SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As a visitor to the Harbour on Sunday, I could not but observe on my way thither, as well as there, a marked and as I think quite unnecessary bustle regarded for the Sabbath rest. In the first place, on my way, there was a loud hammering at the Elphinstone Buildings opposite the Custom House where a number of workmen were busily employed. At the Bunder forty or fifty Parsee workmen were going off with their tools, and shortly after the loud sharp sound of hammers was heard from more than one British ship where caulking was being carried on by these men, who are said to work on board ship cheaper on the Sunday as they can do little on shore. I spoke to one of the missionaries (there are two now it seems) on the matter, and was informed that on one of the ships the men told him they were not allowed a boat for public worship for fear they should go on shore which the chief magistrate had forbidden, and neither captain nor officers would go with them; and on the other ship the captain, "though a presbyterian, was not at all bigoted," as he said, and so went no where, as any of his men. What respect could there be for public worship when caulking was going on all day, or only stopped by constraint for an hour? The Bomboat trade, it is well known, flourishes most on Sundays, though men may and can make purchases on other days, or ought to have time to do so. A little more of the Scotch element which respects the sacredness of the day I thought, Sir, might be introduced for the credit of the British name, to say nothing of a higher—the advantage of the master and for the welfare of the men.

A BRITON.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "X" of this morning has evidently lost his temper, when he descends to call the agent, broker, etc., of the House seems to be his hobby, and in his aptness for such he is wondrously conceited. I will leave him to the enjoyment of his feelings with just two quotations viz., "That he who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence," and, "That an empty barrel makes a great sound."

Your readers will not I am sure have failed to see that I took up no side, and only endeavoured to fix the blame where blame was due. I had no occasion, I can assure "X," to force him from his incognito, his letter sufficiently revealed him to me, and his little game I was fully informed of; but I only desired that the public should know him, and so attach to his criticisms their just value. "X" has been challenged to find fault with the design of the breakwater, the Elephanta piers, the locomotive arrangements, and other things requiring engineering administration of no common order, but he *appears* obtuse enough not to understand what is meant. I have already noticed to being no engineer, but there are engineers in Bombay who would be interested in these matters:—perhaps, however, "X" thinks there are none besides his partner and himself. To use a mild expression, this letter of "X's" will I think be viewed as a decided "sneak out."

With regard to the time between the publication of "X's" first letter and mine, you, Sir, can touch to the latter having been in your office many days before it was published.

Y.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that the Diocesan Board of Education does not intend to close the school lately opened in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, by the kind permission of the Hall Committee.

A gentleman who has had great experience in education will take charge of the school at the beginning of next month in place of the present master, who has resigned his situation.—I am, &c.

G. C. REYNELL,

Hon. Sec. Diocesan Board of Education.

Byculla, 18th February.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the article in your paper of to-day, I am glad to be able to inform you that the Diocesan Board does not intend to close the school lately opened in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, and that the Rev. E. H. Du Boix, a gentleman of great educational experience, will take charge of the school at the beginning of next month.

I quite agree in the opinion that there is a great want of a Day School in the Fort; but it is to supply this want that the Diocesan Board proposes to place the Bishop Cotton Memorial School there. Of the twenty thousand rupees required (in addition to the sum expected from Government) for the erection of the school house, more than four thousand rupees have been already raised, and when the balance has been subscribed no time will be lost in commencing the building.

You do not seem to be aware that the Diocesan Board has a school at Colaba in which thirty-two boys and twenty-seven girls are being educated. An omnibus is sent from this school every morning to collect children from the Fort and neighbourhood; and I have no doubt that Mr. Du Bois will make a similar arrangement for the Freemasons' Hall School.—Yours, &c.

ROBERT HILL PINHEY.

The Knowlist, Tanna, 18th February.

COTTON PRESSING IN MADRAS.

WE extract the following from the *Madras Times*:—

SIR,—Reports have reached several of our cotton merchants that considerable quantity of cotton has been left at the railway station of Moodhanoor, on the north west line, owing to the direct refusal of the goods clerk and the station master to receive any cotton for despatch unless previously pressed. It is believed that the Railway Company is interested in the success of a Cotton Press lately established there, and that the station clerks have therefore been privately authorized to reject all such quantities of that article as is unpressed. There is, however, a strong objection to its being pressed before delivery to the buyers at Madras, since very little regard will be paid by the owner to take out the pickings; allowing this and the good clean cotton to be pressed together, the quality of the bulk would thus become inferior. Even granting that due attention has been paid to cleaning, the uninitiated would, from the peculiar appearance the cotton assumes after being half pressed, look upon it as worse than such as is simply offered for sale loose. Even did these reasons not exist, the despatchers of cotton by rail are not in any way bound to carry it pressed if unwilling to do so.

It appears that the despatch of nearly four thousand bales has thus, or from some other trifling causes, been delayed for more than a fortnight, and I beg to bring this, through the medium of your journal, to the notice of the Traffic Manager. The impediment has been a source of much great annoyance, that unless he takes immediate steps to prevent its continuance, explaining how the detention originated, and assuring the public that a recurrence will be more carefully guarded against, there will be little inducement to the dealers to convey their cotton by the Moodhanoor route. Indeed a number of bullock carts have actually already been employed for the conveyance of cotton from that district to Madras, as the quicker means of transit, and with good result; for these carts arrived here the other day overtaking many other and previous despatches from Bellary. Another dealer has sent instructions to Bellary to despatch all his cotton *via* Bangalore, and owing to the above cause of complaint, not only the Railway Company is a loser, but the cotton trade is also impeded.

A COTTON BROKER.

Beach, Madras, 12th February.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India.—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. B. GRIMM, Esq.,—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM BURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.—UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c, may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 m's sight above	£20	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
"	5 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 12d.	"
	On demand	1s. 11d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 4 day's sight.		1s. 10¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	per cent.
6 do.	"	"	5 "
3 do.	"	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 26th February 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Manager—G. H. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) at	1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand, with no Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the said months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such fees has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months notice, 3 per cent.
" do. do. 6 " 4 "
" do. do. 12 " 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Accounts for less than Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" or order, from a remittance of not less than £20 a Bill for the same must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper or other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities absolutely free of charge. Interest on Debentures held on account, or remitted home.

On Interest or Dividends on Government Securities, at the commission of 1 per cent. to be paid in India or home by the Bank.

On delivering up Government Securities, at the Bank's Office here for transmission to England, a commission of ½ per cent.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

ORIENTAL CORPORATION.

[illegible] do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 4 day's sight. do.

On Demand [illegible] do.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank. [illegible] over £20 [illegible]

Bombay, 26th February 1867. [illegible] realization to the Oriental Bank Corporation, [illegible] order." [illegible] on application at the Office.

AGENCY.

An Agency of the [illegible] has been opened at [illegible]rachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also [illegible] on demand at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Drafts on the [illegible] Corporation.

[illegible]SSURANCE [illegible] for the FIRE [illegible]CLARK & Co.

THE [illegible]RANCE COMPANY [illegible] *Million Pounds Sterling.* [illegible]AGENTS in Bombay, [illegible]AY, CLARK & Co.

[illegible]OTTISH MARINE [illegible]NY (LIMITED).—Subscribed [illegible] Pounds Sterling. Agents in [illegible]FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

[illegible]ERPOOL AND LONDON AND [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REDLINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	309,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	7
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	12	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for *Life* Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Jeffrey, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
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William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
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Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton B. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Mydrick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class Offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINQUINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BURGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BURGETT and HUGHES.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Coral Pins, &c., from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 80 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and [illegible] Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

[illegible] Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, [illegible] to Rs. 150.

[illegible] White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, [illegible] to Rs. 65.

[illegible]s, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," [illegible]ncess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," [illegible] from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Arcophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslin, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Borias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crape, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crape, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-3 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 45 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Wincays, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.

No. 33 Middle Colaba.

Or 33, Meadow Street.

TO LET, the SECOND and THIRD STOREYS of a large and airy HOUSE in No 9, Hornby Row. Each flat fit for a Family. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

Forbes Street, 14th February 1867.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR in Sassoon's New Building, No. 3, opposite Mint, either for Shop, Office, or Godown. Apply to

No. 7 Hummum Street. DADY DORABJEE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to 1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

1st November 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 182 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to

19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE belonging to ARDASEER FRAMJEE situated in a very healthy locality on the Belvidere Hill at Mazagon. Apply to the undersigned. HEERALALL & Co.,

Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 15th February 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1866.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bander Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 12-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lattice, gins &c.

One Independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13 horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

27 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a well-bred handsome Chestnut Australian GELDING, sound, good tempered, and well-paced, 15.2—5 off—has been thoroughly drilled in the Horse Artillery School. Up to any weight. Price Rs. 1,500. Also, a small second-hand BROUGHAM and good order with Cape HORSE and HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 800. The property of an Officer leaving the country. The above can be seen at MR. T. GINGE'S, Girgaum Road, on giving two hours' notice.

FOR SALE, at Kotagherry, Nellgherry Hills, "KOTA HALL" (furnished) with the adjacent Land (upwards of 50 acres), the property of Wm. Robinson, Esq., C. S. Apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

			p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	8 pts.
	Do.	"	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	"	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Silliery—quality	"	29
	Ilot supérieure	"	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	"	38
	Vieux Pale	"	18
	Tree-Vieux	"	25
COGNAC	Tree-Vieux Champagne	"	36

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARKE, Esbenaner Benecke—

	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15	"
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	23	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze	Gold Ring	"	18	"
Champagne, Leiegard		"	23	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Carsetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs.	42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	"	33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	"	28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	"	23

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing further shipments of the following WINES in addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs.	48 per dozen.
Nuits	"	36 "
Macon	"	24 "

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs.	33 per dozen.
Rudesheimer	"	26 "
Hockheimer	"	26 "
Braunberger Moselle	"	26 "
CHAMPAGNE.		
Best Dry, a superb beverage	"	38 "
Do. pints	"	20 "
SHERRIES.		
Amontillado	Rs.	36 "
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured	"	30 "
Green Seal, golden full bodied	"	28 "
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character	"	24 "
BRANDY.		
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	"	33 "
WHISKEY.		
Scotch and Irish	"	21 "
Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.		

Price Lists on application, ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well-known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience in the system of Chemical filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that sompy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
HIGH WATER (Alkaline and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to